



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

With reference to paragraph 4, Article XIV, all of the cabin passengers departing from here for United States ports are obliged to report at the United States consulate for fifteen days prior to departure, and they are only taken from healthy parts of the city.

Respectfully,

D. A. CARMICHAEL,  
*Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Three plague deaths at Honolulu.*

HONOLULU, H. I., *February 20, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that up to the 19th instant the situation relative to the plague here looked promising. No new cases were reported from February 6 to 19. The case reported on February 11 was found on investigation not to be plague. Three new cases, all fatal, were reported yesterday, 1 Hawaiian-Chinese woman and 2 Chinamen. The infection in these cases is supposed to be from Asiatic food stuffs. The woman was removed from a house in the rear of the United States navy coal sheds.

One of the Chinamen was taken from the rear of a Chinese store near the Waikiki road on King street, and the place where the other was found has not been given out by the authorities.

A number of people confined in the detention camps have been released, as their time had expired.

On Tuesday night, February 13, Consul-General Haywood, Dr. C. B. Wood, president of the board of health, and I left on the United States tug *Iroquois* for Kaluhui, Maui, and Hilo, Hawaii, to look over the situation in both places. At Kaluhui we found that the inhabitants of Chinatown, where the disease was discovered, had been moved to a detention camp some distance from the town, Chinatown destroyed by fire, and the bodies of the dead burned. No more cases have developed since February 10, and the situation is well in hand.

Sugar is shipped directly from Kahului to San Francisco. There are no wharves at which vessels can dock and all cargo is discharged and received in open bay by lighters. We made arrangements, which the United States consular agent at Kahului will see carried out, that no sugar must be shipped directly from Kahului warehouses, but must come directly from the plantations several miles distant. The cars on which it is loaded to be run through to the landing and loaded directly on to the lighters by a crew which has been isolated and not exposed to infection. The cars and landing place to be disinfected with solution hydrarg. bichloride 1-800 or sulphuric acid 1-1000 each day, the wharf or landing to be guarded so that no one outside of the men handling the sugar shall have access to the place. The railroad tracks and landing to be surrounded by a wire fence and the crew to return to the plantation each night and have no communication with the town.

At Hilo we found only 1 case reported, a Mrs. Serras, the wife of a Portuguese merchant who kept a small store near the water front. She was taken ill on January 25 and died on February 6. She had high fever, inguinal and axillary buboes, and all the usual symptoms of plague. What closely resembled the bacilli of bubonic plague were found in one of the glands sent to Honolulu. The body of the deceased woman was buried, surrounded by quicklime, near her residence. The store and dwelling where she lived will be burned by order of the president of the board of health.

The source of infection in this case has not been traced, and nothing has been found that would throw any light on the matter, except that the store in which she sometimes served, was directly over the mouth of a sewer that received refuse from Chinese quarters further up the town. No other cases have been reported in Hilo so far as known at the present time. The arrangements for shipping sugar at Hilo without exposure to possible infection are better than at Honolulu or Kahului. There are no docks which can be used by vessels, and cargo is discharged and received in open bay. Most of the sugar comes in inland steamers some distance from Hilo, and is transferred directly to the vessel receiving it.

In one instance, that of what is called the Portuguese Mill situated in the city, orders were given that no sugar be shipped from this mill until all danger of infection is past and the United States consular agent at Hilo will see that they are carried out.

We returned to Honolulu on Friday the 16th instant.

There have been so few cases lately that the antiplague serum has not had a fair trial.

The *Australia* leaves for San Francisco to-day with a large list of cabin passengers, all of whom have been under observation for fifteen days before departure and they are all from healthy parts of the city. All baggage has been disinfected by formalin and labeled.

Respectfully,

D. A. CARMICHAEL,  
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

#### IRELAND.

##### *Report from Queenstown.*

QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND, *February 24, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report on the transactions at this port for the two weeks ended February 17 and 24, respectively, as follows:

Date.	Vessels inspected.	Destination.	Passengers.			Cargo.
			Saloon.	Second cabin.	Third class.	
Feb. 11	Steamship <i>Campania</i> .....	New York.....	6	29	198	0
Feb. 15	Steamship <i>Teutonic</i> .....	.....do.....	11	19	306	0
Feb. 18	Steamship <i>Cevic</i> .....	.....do.....	0	0	0	0
Feb. 22	Steamship <i>Germanic</i> .....	.....do.....	5	0	155	0
Feb. 23	Steamship <i>Ultonia</i> .....	Boston.....	0	0	75	0
Feb. 22	Steamship <i>Rhynland</i> .....	Philadelphia.....	(a)	11	57	0

a Crew, 1.

Respectfully,

J. H. OAKLEY,  
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

#### ITALY.

##### *Report from Genoa.*

GENOA, ITALY, *February 12, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the following transactions at this port for the week ended February 11:

On February 8, steamship *Ems*, North German Lloyd Line, for New